NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II. BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1824. No. 44.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I formerly stated to you, but I believe only from my recollection, a mode of constructing ovens to economize fuel; and referred to the Papers of the Bath and West of England Society, for an exact account of them. I have now found my original extract from those papers, and enclose a copy. I have not made a comparative experiment, to ascertain the proportion of fuel saved; but those who have been accustomed to baking in common ovens, and of the size suited to private families, pronounce the saving in these new ones to be very great, not less than two thirds, if not three fourths of the usual quantity. Yet the heat is found sufficient to bake loaves, not of wheat flour only, but those of rye and Indian corn meal, of eight or ten pounds weight, baked as is common in New England, in deep earthen pans. Three such ovens have been constructed for members of my own family; and their experienced superiority to others has occasioned a call for directions for a fourth.

T. PICKERING.

Salem, May 17, 1824.

Extract from a communication of LEWEN TUGWELL, Esq. *on the construction of Cottages for the laboring classes, published in the "Papers of the Bath and West of England Society." Vol. xii. p.* 338.

"In the other corner is placed an oven made only of one brick in thickness (2¼ inches) both at bottom and sides, and not more than one in breadth (4½ inches) on the top; the whole to be bedded and furrowed on all sides, above and below with four inches of well rammed wood ashes."*—"Wood ashes being a bad conductor of caloric, and thence keeping in all heat, such an oven will not require more than a third part of the fuel usually consumed in the operation of heating. I had once an oven that being surrounded and in continuity, with very thick walls on every side, and into whose substance the unseen fire passing in continued progress, it required twenty faggots to heat it. Of this I soon grew tired, and built another as above described, of the same dimensions, and which (the fire not being suffered to pass beyond a single brick) would be heated at any time (although divested of previous warmth) with three of such faggots, and generally in about a sixth of the time of the former.

"As small sized ovens made at the potteries of one entire piece, it would be singularly appropriate to bed them in these ashes, to prevent a migration of the heat beyond their own external parts."

* The process, I suppose must be this:—Having determined on the size of the oven, build up the sides as far as they are to rise perpendicularly; then leaving a space on all sides of four inches, commence the exterior course of bricks, and raise them to the same height: then pour in and ram close the ashes: and continuing to build the interior and exterior courses of brick work, four inches asunder, introduce the ashes as fast as shall be found convenient. The mason will take notice, that the whole foundation of the oven is to be covered with the rammed or hard-pressed ashes.

T. P.

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I noticed in your paper of the 8th inst. a communication from one of your correspondents requesting some information "relative to the usefulness of leached ashes as a manure."

As I wish to obtain all the knowledge I can, respecting the art and science of agriculture, so I would ever be ready to impart any information I may possess concerning the same, that can be beneficial either to individuals or the community.

Leached ashes, I think may be used as a manure without any fearful apprehensions of the after consequences. I have annually made use of a quantity of them for several years past, without any visible injury to my land. The manner in which I have used them, is by mixing them with my compost manure, putting about one load of ashes to three loads of manure. With this I manure my corn in the hill, and believe that a load of it consisting of one fourth part of ashes is equally as valuable as the same quantity without them; and where I use this manure, I have nothing to fear from the ravages of worms, as it is a sure preventive against their destructive depredations. I am always careful not to use any of this kind of manure with my potatoes, for although it will cause them to flourish and grow, they are always scabby and rough, and not so good as those raised with other manure.

I lately conversed with a gentleman of my acquaintance upon this subject who owns a potash establishment, and who is an experienced farmer. He informed me that he had a high opinion of the value of leached ashes as a manure, and that he made use of large quantities of them both for his grass and corn. He told me that he had a piece of ground which formerly produced scarcely grass enough to pay the expense of cutting and haying it, and naturally subject to bushes and red moss, which now produces grass of the best quality most abundantly. This change he attributed altogether to leached ashes which had been spread upon the land from time to time.

He told me that he made it his rule to ash this piece of ground once in three years at least, for if neglected longer it would get back to its original state. He also informed me that he mixed them with his barn yard manure, and likewise spread them on his pasture land to good advantage, and from the experience of many years, he was fully satisfied that they were not an injury to the land. CULTIVATOR.

Worcester County, May, 1824.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

Extract of a Letter from Joshua W. Carr, Esq. to the Editor, dated Bangor, Me. May 8, 1824.

"Enclosed is a piece of Apple Tree bark, on which is a specimen of *lice*, which are very destructive to apple trees in this quarter. I suspect they are peculiar to the eastern part of Maine, as I have never learned that the orchards in Massachusetts were infested with them. Our trees flourish finely, until they are four or five years old, when most of them are attacked by this insect, and unless they are *scraped off*, soon destroy the tree. White-washing, ashes, and tobacco juice, do not appear to have any effect upon them, although applied the last of June, when the young ones first appear. Perhaps some of your correspondents, better acquainted with cultivating orchards, than we are in this country, can prescribe a *remedy*, which will confer a favor on many."

HEDGE FENCES.

Extract of a Letter from James Whitelaw, Esq. to the Editor, dated Ryegate, Vt. May 17, 1824.

"As timber is becoming scarce, which makes fencing very expensive, we must soon have something to supply its place. We have stone sufficient in many places, but in others they are scarce. In Scotland, the land of my nativity, the lands are principally inclosed with thorn hedges, which in three or four years after planted make a sufficient fence, and with a little care will last an age. Will you insert an article in the New England Farmer, inquiring of your correspondents if any of them have made trial of raising hedges, and request them to state of what sort of shrubs they are composed, the mode of procedure, and their success? Their replies may lead to some useful information. We have thorns here which are suitable for the purpose, and may easily be multiplied."

MILLET.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joel Aldrich, to the Editor, dated Smithfield, R. I. May 20, 1824.

"Being on the Hon. Josiah Quincy's farm, in the month of August last, if I understood his farmers correctly, they informed me that a few days previous they sowed a very large field of Millet. I am desirous to be informed at what time that was cut, the manner of cutting and preparing it for fodder, and the advantage to be derived from that manner of raising fodder. The information may be given through the medium of thy paper, or in any way most convenient to thyself."

From the Port Folio.

ON MILLET.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

I recommended, in the early part of the last year, the cultivation of Millet for fodder, and stated the success I had met, in its use as a food for neat cattle. I have since cultivated it much more extensively, and have been confirmed in the impressions I had conveyed, as to its management—its product—and its value, when applied to the support of horses, and black cattle, although I am satisfied, that it is not so well fitted for the use of sheep, as clover hay. The unusual drought of May and June, materially affected the growth of early sown Millet—the heavy rains in July and August injured as much in many cases, the quality of its fodder. I sowed ten acres of land in *good tilth*, with Millet, red clover, and orchard grass seeds: they were all lightly harrowed, and carefully rolled. As

the success of the grass, was more important, than the weight of the Millet crop, I sowed but two pecks of Millet seeds per acre, half the quantity which I am accustomed to use, where I desire a heavy crop of fodder. In despite of the injuries caused by the want of snow, during the winter, I have never had before so fair a prospect of thickly set sward. I should not adopt this practice generally since Millet must be sown so late, as to expose tender grasses, to the evils of drought in July and August, before they can be sufficiently strong to survive them.

Millet should never be grown upon land which is not *in good condition* and *very fine tilth*. The seeds should be lightly covered by a harrow with wooden teeth, and after rolled. Of thirty acres upon which my last crop was grown, I tried various experiments. The field which was the most lightly harrowed was the most productive. I am led to believe however necessary the harrow is in all cases, to properly cover seeds, yet in few it is used with sufficient care, or in a fit shape. Excepting winter grains I know no seeds which are not I think usually too deeply buried.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

Powelton, Phil. Co. April, 10, 1824.

For directions and remarks relative to the culture of Millet, see New England Farmer, vol. i. page 59. Also page 277 of the same volume, which contains Col. Powel's statement alluded to above. Mr. Coxe's remarks on page 299. And, in the 2d volume of our paper, pages 306 and 307 are "an Extract of a letter from the Hon. Bushrod Washington relative to the culture of Millet," and "Extract of a letter from John Hare Powel, Esq. to Jonathan Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society." We should be glad to receive some account of the culture, application, &c. of this plant, as well on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Quincy, alluded to above, as on the estates of other New England cultivators, and shall ever be happy to publish all the information on the subject which we can obtain.

On the value of, and different modes of preparing, Burnt Earth for Manure.

[From Essays on Practical Husbandry, by Edward Burroughs, Esq. Essay Second. On Manures and their application.]

This substance being but little known as a manure, and being highly valuable on most soils, merits the particular attention of the cultivator; it has also this particular recommendation, that there are but few farms on which it cannot be prepared, and can be obtained at a cheaper rate than most other manures.

By the term "burned earth," is to be understood, any species of soil that is capable of being torrefied or dried up by excessive heat preserving at the same time, its original staple after that operation. Clays of all sorts, and strong loams, will answer well for this purpose: but moors and sandy soils, being deficient in tenacity, will not torrefy to advantage as I shall, in its proper place, explain. It is necessary to observe, that this mode of preparing earth as a manure, is upon a principle very different from that of reducing it to ashes; and though the effect produced on the land on which it is applied may be apparently the same, yet the torrefied substance is by far a more permanent manure.

The chemical difference in the preparation is this:—In reducing the soil to ashes, much of its fertilizing properties are dissipated, and its vegetable matter destroyed; but, when torrefied, those properties are preserved, and its vegetable matter only reduced to a state more valuable as the food of plants. There are two sorts of burned earth: 1st, That which is produced from the subsoil; and 2dly, That which is produced from the surface, or upper soil. I treat of them severally in order to show how they are to be appropriately applied, and to point out the best mode of preparing them under different circumstances.

First.—Subsoil calculated for this purpose may be said to be of two kinds, viz. adhesive clay and calcareous earth; the former seldom possesses any fertilizing properties in its natural state; but the latter is generally a valuable substance, even in this state. As alternatives to the soil they may be a good application if appropriately applied, and may produce fertility accordingly; but, by putting them through a process of torrefaction, however naturally deficient in fertilizing properties, they can be converted into valuable manures. Hence it would appear that the most fertile subsoil would be the most advantageous to torrefy, and this I have no doubt, is the case; but as the process will make any description of soil a valuable manure, the only object is, to procure that which will answer best for this purpose.

The most simple and the cheapest method of preparing this manure, is, to excavate a place in the pit out of which the subsoil is to be raised for this purpose, and in this place to build the kiln. The subsoil will then be convenient to throw on the kiln; and the culm for assisting in burning of it may also be laid down convenient, as it is wanted. The kiln is burnt in the following manner, viz.

An arch of about four or five feet long, three wide and two high, is made with well burned brick; the front of which is close like an oven, and the inside fitted to receive a strong fire of coals. On the top of the arch six or eight holes are left, the size of a small brick, to admit the heat passing out, which is to communicate to the earth laid on. When the fire is sufficiently strong the door of the kiln is to be well stopped, and the earth thrown on in some degree pulverized, about six or eight inches thick, so as to cover the top of the kiln, and every direction around it to which the heat might communicate. In this manner it is to be dressed alternately with culm and earth, which are to be laid on accordingly to the heat of the fire, which is on no account to be permitted to burn too strong.

After the kiln is once well lighted, it will burn several hundred bushels of earth without any additional fire inside; and the same kiln will answer for a length of time to renew the process when it may be necessary.

The substance which I saw put through this process on the lands of Doveridge, was a yellow clay of a strong nature, and liable to become calcined by excessive heat, which Lord Waterpark found to be the case on the first commencing his experiments. However, on reducing the strength of the fire in the kiln, and not giving so heavy a dressing of culm between the layers of clay, the heat was sufficient to produce torrefaction; and when the clay was carted out, it was in a mellow and pulverized state. This was applied, in the month of April, on a field that had produced barley the year before, and the soil of which was nearly similar to the subsoil applied on it.—The result was, that a most excellent crop of barley was obtained by this dressing, even better than on another part of the same field which had been limed in a sufficient quantity, and treated in the same manner.

Subsoil may also be torrefied in kilns made of sods, or mud and straw, as follows; viz.—On a headland or waste piece of land, off which sods can be had sufficiently old to build walls, erect four parallel to each other, and forming a square of eight feet in the clear; let these be well joined at the angles by crossing the sods, and raised about four feet high at the commencement, and twenty inches thick. Through the centre of the four walls, and on a level with the surface, cut flues, so that they will all meet in the centre of the kiln, about five or six inches deep, and four wide, which are to be covered by sods on the top, leaving intervals between them of less than an inch. These flues are to be kept free of clay or rubbish, and the mouths well open to the air.

In the centre of the kiln place brushwood, turf, or other combustible matter; also some small blocks of wood to strengthen the fire; and when all is well kindled throw on some culm and then clay, and so on, as you find the fire sufficiently strong to take dressing always observing to keep the heat of the kiln as even and as moderate as possible, just of sufficient strength to expel the moisture from the layers of clay as they are thrown on. Much care should, however, be taken not to cover the fire too soon after being lighted, which would be likely to extinguish it totally.

The reason of raising the walls at the commencement only four feet is, that the firing may be more readily placed in it; but, during the burning, they should always be kept eighteen inches higher than the centre of the kiln, in order that the wind should not have power on the surface of the fire. As soon as the kiln is strong kindled, two flues should be stopped, observing always to keep those open which face as much as possible the windward point; should the kiln burn too strong, one of those will be sufficient to leave open. It will often happen that the kilns will burn to a height of eight or nine feet; but is of no advantage to let them burn higher than seven feet, as the inconvenience of dressing them, when so elevated adds too much to the expense.

When kilns are well managed, one of the size I have described would be burned in about six weeks, at the end of which time the walls would be so torrefied as to become of equal value, as manure, with the interior of the kiln; however, it cannot be expected that they will be in a state sufficiently pulverized to put out the same time for a crop: it would, therefore, be advisable to have them broken down as soon as the kiln has burned out, and to mix and blend together. About two months after this preparation, it will be in good order to put out for a green crop; but, for a corn crop, it should be in the highest state of pulverization. Calcerous earth is considered by some scientific farmers, the best substance for burning, on the principle that the calcerous matter which it contains as reduced to lime in the process of torrefaction; therefore, lime being, in their

opinion, the best burned substance which can be produced, the manure the most replete with it must be the most valuable. Now there are two matters to be ascertained before this theory can be admitted:—1st, Is lime a greater fertilizer of soils in general than torrefied earth? and 2dly, Whether in the process burning any subsoil which has a large portion of calcareous earth, the effect which should be produced by torrefaction would be counteracted if there were sufficient fire applied to reduce the calcareous particles to lime?

First.—Lime being established as a valuable application on many soils, it would be no easy matter to persuade those who have not tried burned earth as a substitute, that it possesses more fertilizing properties; but then experience, by which all must be governed, has convinced me that this latter substance is by far more valuable on many soils, than lime. I have tried it on strong clays, on light soils, and on moory soils, on all of which it produced good crops of potatoes and turnips, and afterwards corn? and, in one instance in particular, where lime had been applied ineffectually, a dressing of burned clay made the land yield most abundantly. Lime only stimulates and pulverises the soil; whereas burned earth not only possesses those properties, but contains in itself enriching and vegetable qualities. The following experiments will serve to corroborate these assertions.

On a wheat stubble (the soil a light sandy loam) which I had gravelled as a preparation for that crop I sowed barley in the following spring, the land being winter fallowed, and in good tilth; part of the field I dressed with burned clay in compost. The crop was sown, and treated on both parts equally alike; but the portion of the field on which the burned earth was applied produced by far the best quality of grain, and also a greater quantity to the acre.

On a moory field, which I prepared for a potatoe crop, I applied a heavy dressing of strong clay and lime compost, (not considering the land sufficiently strong to take pure lime with advantage;) part of the field remained undressed until May, for want of stuff to lay on, and, it being late in the season, my farm yard dung was all consumed. I therefore, had no alternative but to prepare some burned earth, by digging the head lands, which was laid on the remainder of the field about the 20th of May, and potatoes planted. The result was most encouraging the crop on this part of the field being better than where the lime and clay had been applied.

I shall now proceed to show the mode of preparing the surface, or upper soil, so as to produce very valuable manure. Head lands round tillage fields are the principal source from which to obtain earth for this purpose; let its nature be what it may, if it adheres to the spade when dug, it can be torrefied in a kiln made of sods, in the manner I have already described; but, then, the principle on which these sods are burned being different from that of preparing subsoil for this purpose, it is necessary to state the process minutely.

If the kilns be made of sods they may be immediately lighted on being finished; but if of mud and straw, they should be permitted to dry before it is applied. Any labouring man, in the habit of building huts with sods or otherwise, can prepare a kiln without difficulty; and as it is not necessary that neatness should be observed, five or six men could erect one in a day. The walls however, when made of sods, should be beat close with the spade, in order to prevent them from drawing air, by which the burning of the kiln would be much retarded.

The successful burning of these kilns chiefly depends on the judicious manner in which the kindling is placed in them and the sods laid on the fire; for they are not to be dressed with any combustible matter alternately, as is the case when the subsoil is burning. The entire operation is performed by the heat from the body of the kiln passing through the interstices of the sods, and which are formed by laying them loosely and openly on the top of each other. It is therefore advisable, that the sods used for the purpose of dressing the kiln, should be cut as square and lumpy as possible, and of a size that they can be easily handled, so as to lay them on the kiln carefully:—loose earth should not be thrown in on any account.

The best materials for lighting the kilns are, turf and coarse lumber; but where those cannot be procured, any kind of brushwood and coals may be substituted with effect; but the fire should be made stronger in those kilns than when subsoil is to be burned. It will be necessary to lay on the sods very expeditiously on the fire being properly kindled; otherwise the combustible materials would be exhausted before a sufficient quantity of the sods was heated: and on this chiefly depends the successful burning of the kiln. For this reason, it would be necessary to light them early in the day, in order that they may be well covered before sun set. In dressing them, the sods should be laid close to the walls; and the centre kept a little elevated; and those points where the fire breaks out strongest, should be heavily covered, as the kiln would be exhausted by permitting the smoke to pass too rapidly away.

Fly Water.—Most of the fly waters, and other preparations commonly sold for the destruction of flies, are variously disguised poisons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species; such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrup. The following preparation, however, without endangering the lives of children, or other incautious persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia, in half a pint of boiling water; and adding a little sugar, or syrup, pour the mixture on plates. To this enticing food the flies are extremely partial, and it never fails to destroy them.

Remedies against Fleas.—Fumigation with brimstone, or the fresh leaves of penny-royal sewed in a bag, and laid in the bed, will have the desired effect.

Best Mode of avoiding the fatal Accidents of open Carriages.—Jumping out is particularly dangerous (the motion of the gig communicating a different one to the one you give yourself by jumping,) which tends very much to throw you on your side or head: many suppose it very easy to jump a little forward, and alight safe; 'tis supposition; they will not find it so on trial. The method of getting out behind the carriage is the most safe of any, having often tried it, when the horse has been going very fast.—Perhaps it is best to fix yourself firm, and remain in the carriage.

Remedies for the Stings of Bees.—The application of laudanum gives immediate relief, and a strong solution of salt in water is also recommended. Care should, however, be taken in the first place to extract the sting of the bee with a steady hand, for if any part of it breaks in, remedies will be much less effectual than they would otherwise prove.

The Stone.—It appears that the French surgeons have obtained a triumph most honorable for themselves, and most precious to humanity. Civiale has succeeded in curing the disorder of the stone without the operation of cutting.—His method consists in the introduction of an instrument, which seizes the stone, then crushes it, and reduces it to powder. This ingenious process is far less afflicting, and does not compromise the existence or even the health of patients.—*Paris paper.*

From the Columbian Centinel.

Mr. Russell—Much has been said and written the existing laws requiring the Imprisonment of debtors, as not only barbarous, but ineffectual for rendering the desired benefit to creditors. A general proclamation has been made throughout the country for the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt, but a substitute therefor has never been presented to the public, and very dangerous consequences must inevitably attend the annihilation of the present existing laws, without some judicious provision instead; and a disinterested effort has been made by an individual of this city, eminent for his *talents* and *integrity*, who has devoted about six months of close application to the subject of devising a system which shall more effectually secure *justice to the creditor*, and *protect the debtor from imprisonment;* and the result of his labors is just completed in manuscript; with a perusal of which, I have been indulged, and of its *well* guarded provisions I am delighted and pleased. While it appears to protect the creditor as completely from the fraudulent artifices, as human art can devise, it is equally effectual in its lenient provisions for protecting the honest, oppressed debtor from disgrace and imprisonment. A method for designating the honest from the fraudulent debtor, which the sufferings of society have imperiously demanded, is admirably engrafted into this system.

A critical review of the work, would occupy many pages for recording just commendations, and in pointing out the complete revolution and the beneficial influence it would produce in the *morals* of society.

The author of this system is Benjamin Dearborn, Esq. *who deserves well of his country* for many useful improvements in the arts, and whose life has been almost incessantly devoted toward promoting the interest of the community, and alleviating the distressed and wants of the suffering and oppressed.

I do most sincerely hope that the system will shortly be published from the proceeds of a generous subscription, which shall enable a very extensive circulation, at least through the United States, and be duly appreciated by an enlightened public. I.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. VII.

At the request of the writer, Mr. Baylies has furnished him with a sketch of his remarks, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the increase of duty proposed on Leghorn hats. They are highly interesting, quite to the point, and furnish materials for melancholy reflection, upon the indifference exhibited by our Representatives, to the source of wealth which the Manufacture to which they refer, opens to the United States.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

Remarks of Mr. BAYLIES, of Massachusetts, on his motion to amend the Tariff, by striking out the minimum of one dollar on Leghorn Flats and Hats, and inserting three dollars.

I am aware, that by altering the minimum price on which the cost of this article is to be estimated, from one dollar to three, a high duty in proportion to its cost, will be imposed.

It has been assumed as a principle in the course of the debate on this bill, (the Tariff) that a protecting bill ought to be given in such manner, and to such an amount, as shall enable the domestic manufacturer to compete on equal terms with the foreign manufacturer in the domestic market. This principle will not apply to my motion. It is my design, I admit, to exclude these flats and hats from our own market, and that exclusion is to be wished, by all who are friends to domestic economy, as well as domestic industry.

During the year ending September 1822, the amount of the cost of Leghorn hats and flats, as estimated for the purpose of ascertaining the duty, was about $610,000.

During the last year the Treasury estimate is $813,394.

If the importation of the fabrics of Leghorn was prohibited, trade would not be injured. We do not exchange our commodities for Leghorn bonnets and hats, but the proceeds of half the American trade in the Mediterranean, are invested in these straws, which otherwise would have been invested in articles more necessary, less costly, and paying more freight.

But my object, Mr. Chairman, is to protect, to encourage, and to renew a branch of a domestic manufacture, which has been ruined by the introduction of the straws of Leghorn.

Some twenty or twenty three years since, a young lady either of Franklin or Wrentham, in Massachusetts, was induced merely for the purpose of experiment, to undertake the fabrication of a bonnet from straw. Her experiment succeeded, and in consequence of her success some of the females who lived in her vicinity, were also induced to try the experiment, and they also succeeded. In the neighborhood the business soon became general. All bonnets and hats for domestic use, were fabricated at home. These bonnets were at length introduced by the country traders, into the cities and seaports, and met with a favorable reception. In the year 1806, I met a New York trader on a journey, who informed me, that he had purchased straw bonnets at Wrentham, to the amount of *ten thousand dollars*. I well recollect my astonishment at this information, for so ignorant was I at that time, of the extent of this business, that I did not believe that bonnets to that amount were manufactured in all the states. The English Dunstables were excluded from the American market, by the American straws, which surpassed them in elegance, durability and cheapness.—Fashion soon gave them currency and they met with a rapid and profitable sale in the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah.

At the commencement of the late war this manufacture was in its most flourishing state.—I was told on good authority, that the annual amount of the sales of straw bonnets manufactured in ten adjoining towns,(townships,) in Massachusetts, was $500,000. The whole amount has been stated by the chairman of the committee on manufactures to have been $800,000; and a circular from some gentlemen of respectability who are well acquainted with the subject, states the amount to have been in some years $1,500,000.

The straws were woven and shaped by young unmarried females, of that class whose labor is not generally productive. The work was DONE IN FAMILIES UNDER THE PATERNAL ROOF, and by the DOMESTIC FIRE-SIDE, and never was labor sweetened with such rewards. I have known, and I have heard of many farmers who were relieved from embarrassments and mortgages, by the labor of their daughters, and those daughters when married could carry to their husbands marriage portions, frequently of a thousand and sometimes of two thousand dollars, which is an establishment for any young farmer in New England. The profitable exercise of this employment extended its benefits, not fanciful, not speculative, but real, to all the neighboring farmers. Their unproductive lands were devoted to the culture of rye. Eighty dollars have been offered and refused, for the rye growing on a single acre. The face of the country was improved, and a vast addition was made to the value of the soil, by multiplying its capabilities. The comforts of the farmer were increased, his falling fences were reared, his decaying house was repaired, taste came in with her embellishments, and neatness and plenty literally united around the hut of poverty. Sad indeed is the reverse. Cold and cheerless want, once more revisits the mansions of the poor.

The caprice of fashion has introduced an article manufactured from the straw of Tuscany, which, to say the least, has deprived numerous American families of many of their comforts. The tulip-mania of Holland was not so ruinous to that nation, as the mania for wearing Leghorns is to this. The vast amount which was formerly paid to our own citizens, which gladdened the poor man's heart, which increased the productiveness of our soil, and relieved our citizens from debt, is given to the Tuscans! Fashion has said that it is *ungenteel* to appear in a domestic bonnet:—a word has ruined a manufacture which subsisted thousands!

Sumptuary laws are not justifiable, could they be justified in any case they would be, in this.

Should the motion now before us prevail, I think it will go far towards the exclusion of the coarser, and least valuable fabrics of Leghorn; and if our country women choose to pay $50 or $60 for a Leghorn, when one of home manufacture could be purchased for six, it becomes a proper subject for high duty, and if they will, with this high duty, continue to wear the foreign fabric, the revenue will be benefitted, and the nation will gain something, by taxing a folly which cannot be prevented. If on the other hand, the importation is prevented, you will restore and revive a branch of manufacturing industry which cannot injure the nation, and which will enrich it.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

GYPSUM.

We have frequently heard farmers remark, that gypsum or plaster has no effect on some of their lands, where it operated powerfully a few years ago; and we are informed that the quantity of this article used in the towns on the Connecticut river is diminishing yearly. It appears from an address of Cuthbert Powell, Esq President of an Agricultural Society in Virginia, "plaster has ceased to produce any visible effect upon vegetation on land in Virginia, where it has hitherto been long and freely used." Mr. P. proceeds to account for this seeming mystery. He adopts the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that gypsum forms a part of the food of certain plants, as clover, and other artificial grasses, and is intimately combined as a necessary part of their woody fibre, and that the reason why it is not generally efficacious, is because most soils contain it in sufficient quantities for the use of the grasses. Sir Humphrey found, on analysing soils from several counties of England, where gypsum produced no effect, that they already contained a sufficiency of it in their composition. Mr. Powell concludes from these facts, that the lands in Virginia, on which plaster has been so operative in years past, were naturally deficient in that material; that the use of it removed the natural defect, and brought into action the other productive materials of the soil, which could not be wrought up without it; and that a course of luxuriant crops thus produced has exhausted the other materials of vegetation, which must now be supplied by an application of animal and vegetable manure.

REMARKS.—The foregoing observations relative to the inefficacy of plaster of Paris, when it has been applied for a series of years, although its first operations were beneficial, are corroborated by the experience of many cultivators. Jonathan Roberts, Esq. President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in an address to that Society, states that farmers can well recollect how beneficially gypsum or plaster of Paris was exhibited as a manure, and that in the course of eight or ten years after its general application, the clover afforded neither a wholesome summer pasture, nor winter fodder. Recourse was then had to the culture of fibrous rooted grasses;—an evident dimunition of the ploughed crops followed. Of these grasses, timothy was found to be the most productive, but the most pernicious to the soil. It was recommended by its kindly commixing with clover, but with these qualities it is in but very little estimation at present among experienced farmers. The orchard, ray and herd's grasses appear to be entitled to no preference over the native grasses of our country; they do not afford so rich a sward for the plough. The clover at present seems to have regained its original value. The cause of its deterioration or recovery I pretend not to explain.

"The use of gypsum for a while superseded the use of lime—during that period the soil became saddened and unproductive. A recurrence to its use promises the former results, an open and productive soil.—The effect of lime on grass crops in this second trial,

has been scarcely less visible and valuable than the effect of plaster when first applied. This precious mineral abounds throughout our country. It forms (lime-stone) an essential ingredient in restoring and improving the fertility of soils. Our farmers well understand this, and they now apply it to an extent and expense alike creditable to their enterprize and intelligence. But to realize its full benefit, it must be accompanied with moderate dressings from the barn yard at periods from seven to nine years."

There does not appear to us to be any thing mysterious or unaccountable in the fact that plaster of Paris, applied in too great quantities and for too long a time should cease to produce a good effect. The best judges tell us that gypsum produces its beneficial results in two ways, to wit, by *stimulating* the young vegetable, and giving it, as it were, an appetite for its food, and by entering into the substance of some plants, as a necessary constituent of their organization, which is said to be imperfect without it. Considered as a *stimulus* it is obvious that a small quantity only is wanted. Too much gypsum given to a vegetable will no more conduce to its growth and healthy condition, than too much pepper, salt or alcohol would produce the same effect with regard to an animal. And, as respects those plants which require gypsum to make a part of their substance, and in which it is of course detected by chemical analysis, *small quantities* only of gypsum are wanted, and if you supply it in *large quantities* you counteract the law of nature relative to feeding or manuring such plants. "In the common course of cultivation," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "gypsum is furnished in the manure, for it is contained in stable dung and in the dung of all cattle fed on grass; and it is not taken up in corn [grain] crops, or crops of peas and beans, and in very small quantities in turnip crops; but where lands are exclusively devoted to past urage and hay it will be continually consumed."

The principal food of plants, (or that substance of which they consume the greatest quantity) is *carbon*, or coaly matter. This goes to constitute the *woody fibre*, and is a constituent in other products of vegetation. Carbon and its compounds are the principal ingredients in stable and barn-yard manure. Such manure is very efficacious, because it furnishes in the greatest quantity that substance which plants consume in the greatest quantity. But a plant will not grow in a dung heap, because it cannot feed *exclusively* on carbon, and other products which that kind of manure can yield. It dies of a surfeit of its favorite food, when placed in that situation.

A cultivator may as well over-manure his plants with the contents of his stable and cow yard as with plaster of Paris. His crops require more, and will bear more of the former than of the latter; but he may give them *too much* of either. "Change of pasture makes fat calves," and change of manure fine crops. But a sound judgment, and knowledge of the subject must be exercised in such alterations to insure against a change from bad to worse.

We do not pretend to say by what cause or *mode of operation* a soil which, as Mr. Roberts assures us, had become "saddened and unproductive" by the use of plaster should be rendered "open and productive" by using lime. Common limestone consists of lime and carbonic acid, and plaster is composed also of lime together with sulphuric acid. Both these substances therefore contain one of the same materials, and it may well puzzle a philosopher to explain how one of them should remedy the defects of, or present an antidote to evils produced by the other. It is not fitting, however, for us to deny effects, because we cannot explain their causes.

We know that results may be produced from compounds very different from what could be brought about by the ingredients of such compounds, if such ingredients were separately applied, or were used in different proportions.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY AS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

Were I addressing myself to the father of a family, I would say,—Is your son born in opulence,—is he an heir to an extensive domain; make him an analytical chemist, and you enable him to appreciate the real value of his estate, and to turn every acre of it to the best account. Has he a barren tract of country, which has been unproductive from generation to generation; he will then carefully explore it for hidden treasures, and will probably not explore it in vain. By analysing the minerals which he discovers, he will ascertain with facility and exactness what proportion of metal they contain, and which of them may be worked to advantage. Thus he will operate on sure grounds, and be prevented from engaging in expensive and unprofitable undertakings.

Chemistry will teach him also how to improve the *cultivated* parts of his estate; and by transporting and transposing the different soils, he will soon learn some method by which each of his fields may be rendered more productive.

The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters which rise upon, or flow through them; by which means he will discover those proper for irrigation; a practice the value of which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturist.

Should he himself occupy the farm, and become himself the cultivator of his own estate; he must of necessity become a chemist, before he can make the best of his land, or put it into a high state of cultivation, at the smallest possible expense. It will be his concern not only to analyse the soils on different parts of his farm, but the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment, before he can avail himself of the advantages which they possess, before he can be certain of producing any particular effect by their means. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circumstance, that some kind of lime is really injurious, and would render land which had been hitherto very productive, actually sterile.

I allude here to the magnesian limestone, which is common in many districts in England, particularly at Breedon in Leicestershire, where the calcareous earth contains 50 per cent. of magnesia. But, as the Earl of Dundonald has remarked, such lime will be extremely useful on what are called sour soils, or such as contain sulphate of iron, from the decomposition of martial pyrites, as the magnesia will unite with the acid of that salt and form sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salt,) which greatly promotes vegetation.

Besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime *hot* from the kiln, and when *slacked*; how to promote the putrefactive process in his composts, and at what period to check it, so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effete, and of little value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, peat, wood ashes, alkaline salt, soap waste, sea water, &c. and consequently, which to prefer in all varieties of soil. A knowlenge of the chemical properties of bodies will thus give a new character to the agriculturist, and render his employment rational and respectable."

Parke's Chemical Essays.

From the Columbian Centinel.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against using *Cheese covered with Lead*, whether red or white, as both are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to the following facts:

In this town a Cheese was bought last year, and *four* of the family immediately upon eating some of it, were taken severely sick. The cheese was examined by the attending physician, and judged to be overlaid with *red lead*. The same cheese was eaten by several others, *the rind being previously taken off*, were soon very sick. When thrown off the stomach they were relieved.

A few weeks ago, three of another family became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; but was soon supposed to be produced by Cheese, covered with *white* lead. A dog which ate the rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day or two died.—Another ate of it and became very ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, and having cast up the rind, which remained almost entire, recovered.—A third dog, which took but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty persons in this town the last year and this, have been made sick, and most of them *very* sick by means of lead on cheese. And doubtless many become sick, and may die by the same means and know not the cause. Attending physicians say the symptoms in these cases are what they should expect *lead* to produce, and can assign no other cause of those affections. Besides, trial has been made and satisfactory evidence obtained that *red* and *white lead* covered the Cheeses in question.

The public are cautioned against using *any* cheese brought to our markets without due examination. And ought not Cheese to be *inspected*, before sold in market, with particular reference to this article? Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with in this manner. Doubtless *thousands* have thus been destroyed, and never knew the cause of their excruciating distress, and have little tho't that their bane was brought from the dairy-rooms of our country.—Should it be thought desirable, probably the venders of these Cheeses might easily be ascertained, and, if necessary, shall be made known. *S. Reading, May* 1824.

A valuable counterpart to the "cotton gin," the invention of two citizens of Vermont, (Tyler and Andrew,) has been introduced into Georgia. It is a machine for threshing rice,—is operated by two or three horses—and obviates inconvenience in the rice plantations heretofore severely felt. "One very valuable appendage to the machine is *a cutter*, which cuts the rice straw to any length desired with incredible rapidity, and will render, what was before nearly waste, an excellent article, when mixed with the flour and chaff, for the fattening of cattle during the winter." This machine is not entirely a new invention—others on the same principle having been advantageously employed in the threshing of corn, rye, and other grains; but the first application of its powers to threshing rice was made near Darien a week or two since. It is said in a Georgia paper that fifty bushels of rice have been threshed by it in an hour, and that it may be constructed so as to thresh an additional ten bushels in the same time.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

[Continued from page 342.]

MAKING CHEESE. The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository gives the following directions for this process.

"Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken the better, particularly in thick cheeses. The best color of this kind of cheese is that of bees wax, which is produced by Arnotta, rubbed into the milk after it is warmed. The dairy woman is to judge the quality by the color of the milk, as it differs much in strength. [The rennet is then prepared as stated page 342 of the present volume of the New England Farmer.]

"Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to heave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat varies with the weather. The curd when formed is broken with what is called a treple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity to run off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used, and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey with the hand and a wooden dish. The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd.

"It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added and stirred a few minutes; some make use of hot water in preference to whey, and in both cases heated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft the whey or water is used near boiling; but if hard it is only used a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle, and is then separated as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated a vat, or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hands and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey. The vat being filled as full and as firmly as the hand alone can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed and the inverted mass of curds, with the cloth under it, is returned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board and a handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewed on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; here it continues one night; and the next morning it is turned into the vat, and continues till the succeeding morning, and the curd is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf: here they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and doors are kept shut, but if wet or moist, the doors and windows are kept open night and day.

"CLEANING THE CHEESE. The cheeses having remained about ten days after leaving the press, are to be washed and scraped in the following manner:—a large tub of cold sweet whey is placed on the floor, the cheeses are immerged in it, where they continue one hour, or longer if necessary, to soften the rind. They are then taken out and scraped with a common case knife, with great care, so as not to injure the tender rind, till every part of the cheese is smooth; they are after the last operation rinsed in the whey and wiped clean with a coarse cloth, and placed in an airy situation to dry, after which they are placed in the cheese room. The floor of the cheese room is generally prepared by rubbing it with bean or potatoe tops or any succulent herb, till it appears of a black wet color; on this floor the cheeses are placed, and turned twice a week, their edges are wiped hard with a cloth once a week, and the floor is cleaned and rubbed with fresh herbs once a fortnight. They must not lie too long or they will stick to the floor. This preparation of the floor gives the cheese a blue coat, which is considered of great consequence."

NEW MODE OF PLANTING POTATOES. A friend of the Editor has been so good as to furnish us in manuscript with the following. We have had no experience nor personal knowledge of the process recommended, but wish it might be tried, and its results made public for the benefit of the community.

"*An easy and cheap method of raising Potatoes.*—On an even and smooth piece of mowing or pasture land, make deep single furrows with a plough at three feet distance. Fill these furrows with rye [or any other] straw, and drop your potatoes 6 or 8 inches apart on the straw. Then, with a hoe, cover the potatoes by turning down the ploughed furrows upon them.—They will require no more attention till they are grown. No hoeing will be necessary.—The same land may be improved as a pasture for sheep, as those animals will not eat, nor materially injure the tops of the potatoes."

The writer is informed that this method is practiced with success in the towns of Winchester and Swanzey in New Hampshire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The first article in this day's paper, communicated by Col. PICKERING, will be found very useful, and applicable to one of the most important processes of domestic economy. The saving of at least two thirds of the fuel in heating an oven is no trifling matter. The mode by which this saving may be accomplished is so simple, and may be put into practice at so small an expense that we think the period cannot be very far remote, in which it will be generally adopted, not only by Bakers by profession, but by housekeepers generally. It is moreover not a thing of theory, but a principle, which has been put, successfully in practice.

We are under great obligations to "CULTIVATOR" for his article on *leached ashes*, and think that his observations, corroborating other testimony in favor of the same substance, will establish its credit as a valuable manure.

Mr. CARR's communication, with which was transmitted a piece of Apple Tree bark, infested with lice, has induced us to endeavor to recall to memory what we have formerly observed relating to those insects, and to make enquiries of gentlemen in this vicinity, most competent to give us information on the premises. Lice on apple trees, some years since were, and we believe still are, very common in New Hampshire and Vermont. We are told, likewise, that they are by no means a scarce article in Massachusetts. The remedy most common is scraping the body of the tree on which they fasten. It is said that a swab or mop, wet with hot water, and applied *early in June* will destroy them. We are, moreover assured by a practical orchardist, that strong soap suds will cause these insects to disappear, as well as prove serviceable in other respects to the tree. We should be happy to obtain further information from correspondents on this subject, including, if convenient the natural history of the insect, and the remedy against the mischief it occasions.

Mr. WHITELAW's request for information respecting *Hedges* will, we hope meet the attention of our public spirited *Cultivators*, whose experience may render their remarks interesting and useful. Should there be no *volunteers* in this service we will *turn out*, and furnish all the knowledge we have in possession, or can obtain from any source within our reach.

FOREIGN.

A Paris paper, which was received in London on the 6th of April informs that "letters from Missolongi state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepanto had marched, and been immediately followed by the division under Lord Byron." The plan of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their ultimate success. The artillery corps of Col. Stanhope would take the lead. It was stated at Missolongi that Lord Strongford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the insolent reproaches of the Grand Vizier, for the loan raised in England for the Greeks. The troops under Lord Byron and Capt. Parry are provided with several pieces of cannon, each of which is commanded by a German or British officer.

It is said that no new journal can be published in France without the permission of Ministers. The Pilote is the only evening liberal paper at Paris, and a person claiming the property of it has sold it to the government.

Private letters from Madrid state that a serious commotion had nearly arisen in that capital from the circular of the President of the Counsel of Castile to the Royalist Volunteers having been read to them on the public parade. The volunteers loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and were even proceeding to acts of outrage when the French Gen. Bourmont rode up, and threatened to call out his troops if they did not disperse quietly. This intimation had the desired effect.

The Pacha of Egypt imported from England near two years ago upwards of 100,000 stand of arms, with large supplies of ammunition. He has a fine cannon foundery, and powder factories. It is said he has long contemplated making himself independent.

DOMESTIC.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The Governor, Council and Members of the two Houses assembled at the State House on the 26th inst. In the Senate the Hon. Nathan Silsbee was chosen President, and Paul Willard, Esq. Clerk. John Farrie, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Assistant Clerk. In the House William C. Jarvis, Esq. was chosen Speaker, and Pelham W. Warren, Esq. Clerk. After the organization of the two Houses they proceeded in procession, together with his Excellency and the members of the Executive Council to the Old South Church, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharp. The procession was

then again formed, and re-conducted to the State House by an escort, composed of the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Thomas C. Amory.

The Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives were chosen by an unanimous vote, and all the other officers of both Houses were elected almost unanimously.

Fires.—At New Rowley, Mass. on the 21st inst. the dwelling house of Capt. Isaac Knapp, together with all his furniture, most of the clothing of the family, his family stores, &c. were destroyed by fire. His pocket book, containing near 300 dollars in money, and all his papers was also consumed.

The work shop of Mr. Burrill, Wheel wright, in Roxbury, together with his tools and some stock was burned on the evening of the same day.

At Baltimore about 10 o'clock of the 20th inst. the wood work, near the summit of the Shot Tower, took fire. Owing to the great height of the tower and the impossibility of reaching it with the fire apparatus, several of the upper platforms and a portion of the stair cases were burnt before the fire was checked.

Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, daughter of Mr. Isaac Perkins, was lately thrown from her horse in Winchester, Virginia, and killed.

Mr. Stephen T. Soper, and Mr. Roliff Classen, both of Boston, were drowned in the harbor on the evening of the 24th inst. The accident happened in consequence of the upsetting of a small boat, in which were five persons, two of whom were drowned.

The mail stage in coming out of Worcester on Monday, with 10 passengers, was accidentally overturned, and broken to pieces, but no person was dangerously wounded.

A disappointed Lover.—A desponding suiter lately drowned himself in Canada, in consequence of a negative received from a lass, whom he fain would have married.

Sporting with Fire Arms.—A soldier in Richmond, Va. in sport, took aim with a gun at the head of another soldier, without knowing or suspecting that his gun was loaded. The contents of the piece were lodged in the head of the man aimed at, and wounded him so that his recovery is doubtful.

A sail boat, with four persons on board, upset in a squall in Savannah harbor on the 13th inst. and all on board were drowned. Another sail boat out at the same time, with three persons on board is missing.

It is rumored in Canada, that the British ministry propose to form a Union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke, as Vice Roy. A Quebec paper says—"We do not know what a want of information may lead ministers to adopt. There is only one thing of which we are certain, viz.: that no change of the existing Constitutions of the Canadas can be made, which will either answer the views of the promoters of these changes, or be satisfactory to the great majority of the people of both Provinces."

Curiosity.—We lately saw a curious specimen of ingenuity, in a miniature Malay Proa, with a crew on board, and every part of the rigging complete, the whole made of cloves so nicely strung together, that they appear to be one mass. We understand that it is to be deposited in our Marine Museum, a present from Mr. Shillaber, of this town, commission merchant at Batavia.—*Salem Observer.*

Our Police officers have within a few days discovered an establishment for counterfeiting Bank notes, at Darien, Conn. Messrs. Hays and Homan proceeded there the present week, and secured two men, named Norton and Russell, and a Mr. Goldsboro', keeper of the house, who were all committed to prison in Conn. The tools, plates, &c. of the concern, were also seized. The men were found in the act of altering New Haven *ones* into *tens*. The original dies were all taken out by a chemical process, and new ones stamped with much ingenuity.—Among the counterfeits found, were $5's of S. Girard's Bank, Philadelphia—$5's of the Ontario Bank, both badly executed, and easily distinguished from the genuine; and $3's of the New Brunswick Bank, the engraving of which is a perfect imitation of the true bills, and would hardly be distinguished by the nicest observer.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Villain Apprehended.—Sewall T. Mack, who was lately advertised for running away with the daughter of the lady, with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested, at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co. Maryland, and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran away with, and she has returned to her mother totally insane.

Frost.—On the night of the 25th a frost of considerable severity made an attack on this part of the country. In some places ice was formed one fourth of an inch thick. We have not learnt the nature and extent of the damage accruing in consequence of the intrusion of this unwelcome visitant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate.—Friday, May 14. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the other House to the bill providing for the extinguishment of debts due for public lands. The bill for the survey of Charleston Harbor, and the Coast of Florida passed, and was sent to the other House.

Saturday, May 15, was occupied in attending to private bills.

Monday, May 17. Mr. Benton's resolution calling for information why canvass, cordage, and cables of American hemp were excluded from the Navy? was adopted.

Thirty three private bills from the other House were read a third time and adopted.

After a long debate a bill passed to appropriate $10,000 to enable the President to send a military escort, when he shall think proper, for the protection of Commissioners to be sent to the Upper Missouri to treat with the Indians.

The Committees of Conference, which were appointed between the two Houses on the differences respecting the Tariff Bill reported that each House do recede in part from their respective votes, and their reports were agreed to. The bill was finished and sent to the President for his approval.

Wednesday, May 19. A "bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, by removing obstructions, &c. was discussed. Mr. Chandler moved to add the Kenebec and Penobscot rivers in Maine, in order to ascertain whether the advocates of internal improvements were disposed to distribute the advantages of these improvements in any degree of equality. The amendment, after debate, was rejected, and the bill passed to a third reading.—Yeas 25, Nays 20.

The resolution of the House for the adjournment of the present session on the 27th inst. was concurred in by the Senate.

House.—Friday, May 14. The House, in Committee, considered certain resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Letcher, relating to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases which involve the validity of the Constitution of a State, &c.

Mr. Webster moved an amendment, and the resolutions and proposed amendments were debated at considerable length, but no decision obtained.

The Committee on Manufactures reported the Tariff Bill as amended by the Senate, and recommended the concurrence of the House with the following exceptions, viz.: 1. that which limits the duty on woolen goods below 33 cents to the square yard; and 2d that which imposes a duty of 25 per cent. on cotton bagging instead of five and half cents per square yard. This caused a sharp and desultory debate but no decision.

Saturday, May 15. The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and the amendments of the Senate were agreed to by the Committee, with a few exceptions, relative to to Raven's Duck, Osnaburgs, Burlaps, and Ticklenburgs. The Committee disagreed to the amendment of the Senate relative to fixing the duty on woolen manufactures at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and on cotton bagging at 4 1-2 cents per square yard. The House concurred with the Senate in adding 15 per cent to the duty on foreign distilled spirits.

Monday, May 17. Among the petitions presented was one from a person, styling himself Louis Charles de Navarre, Dauphin of France, legitimate son of Louis 16th, praying aid to restore him to the Throne of France, &c. which was laid on the table.

Mr. Webster reported a bill for altering the time of session of the Supreme Court, which was ordered to a third reading.

The House by a small majority refused now to take the Beaumarchais claim into consideration.

Tuesday, May 18. No concerns of much general interest were attended to this day.

Wednesday, May 19. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of refusing licences to navigate Boats, propelled by fire or steam on the principle of construction commonly called "*high pressure.*" Allusions were made in the debate on this motion to the accidents which have occurred in consequence of using high pressure engines for propelling Steam Boats.

Thursday, May 20. The Post Office bill was again discussed, and more than 100 amendments proposed, and the bill eventually ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making an appropriation for Vice President Tompkins, &c. was discussed at much length. The sum fixed was $115,000.—Ayes 86, Nays 65. A motion was then made by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out the first section, but the House rose before any question on the subject was taken.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	2 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	114	115
pearl do.		117 50	120
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	7 25
" No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1.	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 50	6 75
Genessee,		6 50	6 75
Rye, best		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	55	58
Corn		42	50
Barley		67	70
Oats		32	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, BoneMiddlings new,	bbl.	15 00	16
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native do		30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		9	10
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	6
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		6	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	25
lump,		10	16
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		55	60
		20	37
POTATOES,			
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the Lady's Monthly Magazine.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY,

Or a new Puzzle in praise of Woman.*

Happy a man may pass his life
When freed from matrimonial chains
When he is govern'd by a wife
He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare
The failings which in women dwell
The worth that falls to woman's share
Can scarce be call'd perceptible.

In all the female race appear
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride
Truth—darling of a heart sincere,
In woman, never can reside.

They're always studying to employ
Their time in vanity and prate
Their leisure hours in social joy
To spend is what all women hate.

Destruction take the men I say
Who make of women their delight
Those who contempt to women pay
Keep prudence always in their sight.

ANN MARIA.

* When read for the praise of women, the first and third lines, then the second and fourth must be read.

Miscellany.

MAY.

A greater number of diseases are contracted, and there are more deaths in our climate during the three months of spring, than in any other season of the year. Epidemics seldom prevail to a great extent at this season, but diseases which are produced by the *natural changes*, and not the *morbid constitution* of the atmosphere, are exceedingly common. Few persons who have a predisposition to inflammatory affections of the throat or lungs, to asthma, rheumatism, or disorders of the skin, escape without an attack, unless they use constant precautions. The frost of winter produces a dryness in the air, which renders its coldness both salutary and agreeable;—but when, as in spring, the heat is just sufficient to dissolve the frost and set free the waters which had been locked up for many months, but not intense enough to heat the air, we have that combination of cold and moisture which checks the perspiration, confines within the system a vast quantity of matter which should have been evacuated by the pores of the skin, causes oppression of internal organs, and inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes.—All these are aggravated by the easterly winds, which are not only generally prevalent, but peculiarly disagreeable at this season; for before they reach us, they pass over a large tract of the ocean, and their solvent power upon the water is astonishingly great.

Thoroughly to avoid the ill effects of all these fruitful causes of disease, is we believe, impossible; but many of them may be escaped by carefully guarding against exposure. From the first of March to the first of June, in our climate, the clothing should be as warm as in midwinter, and it is particularly necessary that this circumstance should be mentioned at the present moment, since we are too apt to lay aside our winter garments before they can be dispensed with without danger to the health.

To adapt the dress with a scrupulous nicety to the fluctuations of temperature every day, would require a minuteness of attention which few persons could be persuaded to bestow; but every one may observe the general rule here given, and thus, with little trouble, be protected from the pernicious influence of sudden changes in the weather.—*Bos. Med. Intell.*

Disorders of Literary Men.—A man who is devoted to the cultivation of letters is too apt to forget that the soundness of his understanding depends much on the vigor of his bodily powers; he regards the application of the means necessary to preserve the latter, as a comparatively tiresome and forbidding employment, and dreams far more of the success he anticipates or the glory to which he aspires, than of the care he ought to bestow upon his *health*—the first and most desirable of all blessings, and that which alone can give a zest to the enjoyment of any others.

The sad effects of this error, which have been too often exemplified and lamented in our immediate neighborhood, have induced us to commence a series of letters of observations, the object of which will be to point out to our literary friends the manner in which their habits interfere with the natural operations of life and health, and the method by which their studies may be pursued without injury to their corporeal strength. With this end in view, we shall first give a general sketch of the manner in which the disorders of men of letters are induced, and afterwards a minute and phisiological analysis of their causes, and the way in which they may be avoided. The execution of this plan will occupy a part of several successive numbers of our paper, and we shall attend to it with the more interest, since we are certain that no stronger motive than the conviction of the understanding can be offered to those who are not only the possessors, but the professed admirers of intellect.—*Ibid.*

The Ruling Passion.—Never was the ruling passion more displayed than by a poor Swiss, who was in the mad house of Zurich. He was rather afflicted by imbecility than madness, and was allowed his occasional liberty, which he never abused. All his happiness consisted in ringing the bells of the parish church; of this he was somehow deprived, and it plunged him into despair. At length he sought the governor, and said to him, "*I am come, sir, to ask a favor of you. I used to ring the bells; it was the only thing in the world in which I could make myself useful, but they will not let me do it any longer.—Do me the pleasure then of cutting off my head; I cannot do it myself, or I would save you the trouble.*" Such an appeal produced his re-establishment in his former honors, and—he died ringing the bell.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

The Count de Lauraguais sent the following question to the faculty of physicians at Paris. "The gentlemen of the faculty are requested to give, in due form, their opinion upon all the possible causes of *ennui* on the human body, and to what point the health may be affected by it?" The faculty answered, that ennui might occasion obstructions to digestion, prevent the free circulation of the blood, create vapours, &c. and that, by continuance, it might even produce marasmus and death. Furnished with this authentic document, M. de Lauraguais hastened to a commissary, whom he compelled to receive his complaint; which was in substance, that he denounced the Prince de Henin as the murderer of Sophia Arnaud, (a favorite actress,) since for five whole months, he had never stirred from her side.—Grimm calls this a very new and original sally, from a little twist in the brain, doing no harm to any body.—*ibid.*

A certain senator had indulged a habit of shaking his head when any one was speaking in opposition to his sentiments. "Never mind it," says the speaker, though he shakes it, there is nothing in it."

A little Learning.—Pope the great poet observed that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;"

but we believe a little is better than none, unless it be indeed a very little. But when a person has just a sufficient knowledge of *letters* to lead him to suppose that he can communicate his meaning on paper, when in fact he cannot spell a single word in the English language, what little he knows might as well be less. If he knew that he knew nothing, his knowledge of his ignorance would be advantageous to him.

A certain Captain of a vessel, who intended to inform the owners of the ship and cargo that he was disappointed in the objects of his voyage, wrote the following laconic but rather obscure epistle.

"Owen to the blockked of the poet my wig is spilt."

His *meaning* was, *Owing to the blockade of the Port my voyage was spoilt.*—Communicated.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Annisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

March 27. 6w

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

WANTED Nos. 14, 43, and 45, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

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